February 20, 1752. THE Numb. 60.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Terra ſalutiferas herbas, eademque nocentes,
Nutrit; & urticæ proxima ſæpe roſa eſt. OVID.

EVERY Man is prompted by the Love of himſelf to imagine, that he poſſeſſes ſome peculiar Qualities ſuperior, either in Kind or in Degree, to thoſe which he ſees allotted to the reſt of the World; and whatever apparent Diſadvantages he may ſuffer in the Compariſon with others, he has ſome inviſible Diſtinctions, ſome latent Reſerve of Excellence, which he throws into the Ballance, and by which he generally fancies that it is turned in his Favour.

The ſtudious and ſpeculative Part of Mankind have always ſeemed to conſider their Fraternity, as placed in a State of Oppoſition to thoſe, who are engaged in the Tumult of public Buſineſs; and have pleaſed themſelves from Age to Age, with celebrating the Felicity of their own Condition, and with recounting the Perplexity of Politics, the Dangers of Greatneſs, the Anxieties of Ambition, and the Miſeries of Riches.

Among the numerous Topics of Declamation, that their Induſtry has diſcovered on this Subject, there is none which they preſs with greater Efforts, or on which they have more copiouſly laid out their Reaſon and their Imagination, than the Inſtability of high Stations, and the Uncertainty with which thoſe Profits and Honours are poſſeſſed, that muſt be acquired with ſo much Hazard, Vigilance, and Labour.

This they appear to conſider as an irrefragable Argument againſt the Choice of the Stateſman and the Warrior; to this Weapon they have always Recourſe in their rhetorical Attacks, and ſwell with all the Confidence of Victory, thus furniſhed by the Muſes with the Arms which can never be blunted, and which no Art or Strength of their Adverſaries can elude or reſiſt.

It was well known by Experience to the Nations which employed Elephants in War, that, though by the Terror of their Bulk, and the Violence of their Impreſſion, they often threw the Enemy into Diſorder, yet there was always Danger in the Uſe of them, very nearly equivalent to the Advantage; for, if their firſt Charge could be ſupported, they were eaſily driven back upon their Confederates, they broke through the Troops behind them, and made no leſs Havock in the Precipitation of their Retreat, than in the Fury of their Onſet.

I know not whether thoſe, who have ſo vehemently urged the Inconveniences and Dangers of an active Life, have not made uſe of Arguments that may be retorted with equal Force upon themſelves; and whether the Happineſs of a Candidate for literary Fame be not ſubject to the ſame Uncertainty, with that of him who governs Provinces, or commands Armies, preſides in the Senate, or dictates in the Cabinet.

That Eminence of Learning is not to be gained without Labour, at leaſt equal to that which any other Kind of Greatneſs can require, will ſcarcely be denied by thoſe who mean to elevate the Character of a Scholar; ſince they cannot but know, that every human Acquiſition is valuable in Proportion to the Difficulty implied in its Attainment. And that thoſe, who have gained the Eſteem and Veneration of the World, by their Knowledge or their Genius, are by no Means exempt from the Solicitude which any other Kind of Dignity produces, may be conjectured from the innumerable Artifices which they make uſe of to degrade a Superior, to repreſs a Rival, or obſtruct a Follower; Artifices ſo groſs and ſo mean, as to be an evident Proof, how eaſily a Man may excel in many Kinds of Learning, without being either more wiſe or more virtuous than thoſe, whoſe Ignorance he pities or deſpiſes.

Nothing therefore remains, by which the Student can gratify his Deſire of appearing to have built his Happineſs on a more firm Baſis than his Antagoniſt, except the Security with which literary Honours may be enjoyed. The Garlands gained by the Heroes of Literature muſt be gathered from Summits equally difficult to climb with thoſe that bear the civic or triumphal Wreaths, they muſt be worn with equal Envy, and guarded with equal Care from thoſe Hands that are always employed in Efforts to tear them away; the only remaining Hope is, that their Verdure is more laſting, and that they are leſs likely to fade by Time, or leſs obnoxious to the Blaſts of Accident.

Even this Hope will receive very little Encouragement from the Examination of literary Hiſtory, or Obſervation of the Fate of Scholars in the preſent Age. If we look back into paſt Times, we find innumerable Names of Authors once in high Reputation, ſung perhaps by the Beautiful, quoted by the Witty, and commented by the Grave; but of whom we now know only that they once exiſted. If we conſider the Diſtribution of literary Fame in our own Time, we ſhall find it a Poſſeſſion of very uncertain Tenure; ſometimes beſtowed by a ſudden Caprice of the Public, and again transferred to a new Favourite, for no other Reaſon than that he is new; ſometimes refuſed to long Labour and eminent Deſert, and ſometimes granted to very ſlight Pretenſions; loſt ſometimes by Security and Negligence, and ſometimes by too diligent Endeavours to retain it.

A ſucceſsful Author is equally in Danger of the Diminution of his Fame, whether he continues or ceaſes to write. The Regard of the Public is not to be kept but by Tribute, and the Remembrance of paſt Service will quickly languiſh, unleſs ſome new Performance ſometimes revives it. Yet in every new Attempt there is new Hazard, and there are few who do not, at ſome unlucky Time, injure their own Characters by attempting to enlarge them.

There are many poſſible Cauſes of the Inequality which we may ſo frequently obſerve in the Performances of the ſame Man, from the Influence of which no Ability or Induſtry is ſufficiently ſecured, and which have ſo often ſullied the Splendour of Genius, that the Wit, as well as the Conqueror, may be properly cautioned not to indulge his Pride with too early Triumphs, but to defer to the End of Life his Eſtimate of Happineſs.

——— Ultima ſemper
Expectanda dies homini, dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo ſupremaque funera debet.

Among the Motives which urge an Author to Undertakings that injure his Reputation, one of the moſt frequent is ſcarcely to be mentioned; becauſe it is not to be counted among his Follies, but his Miſeries. It very often happens that the Works of Learning or of Wit are performed at the Direction of thoſe by whom they are to be rewarded; the Writer therefore has not always the Choice of his Subject, but is compelled to accept any Taſk which is thrown before him, without much Conſideration of his own Convenience, and without Time to prepare himſelf for the Execution by previous Studies.

But Miſcarriages of this Kind are likewiſe frequently the Conſequences of that Acquaintance with the Great, which is generally conſidered as one of the chief Privileges of Literature and Genius. A Man, who has once learned to think himſelf exalted by Familiarity with thoſe, whom nothing but their Birth, or their Fortunes, or ſuch Stations as are ſeldom gained by moral Excellence, ſet above him, will not be long without ſubmitting his Underſtanding to their Conduct, and ſuffering them to preſcribe the Courſe of his Studies, and employ him for their own Purpoſes either of Diverſion or Intereſt. His Deſire of pleaſing thoſe whoſe Favour he has weakly made neceſſary to himſelf, will not ſuffer him always to conſider how little he is qualified for the Work impoſed, his Vanity will not allow him to confeſs his Deficiencies, or that Cowardice, which always encroaches faſt upon ſuch as ſpend their Lives in the Company of Perſons higher than themſelves, leaves them not Reſolution to aſſert the Liberty of Choice.

But though we ſuppoſe that a Man has Fortune to avoid the Neceſſity of Dependance, and Spirit to repel the Uſurpations of Patronage, yet he may eaſily by writing long, happen to write ill. There is a general Succeſſion of Effects, in which Contraries are produced by periodical Viciſſitudes; Labour and Care are rewarded with Succeſs, Succeſs produces Confidence, Confidence relaxes Induſtry, and Negligence ruins that Reputation which Diligence had raiſed.

He that happens not to be lulled by Praiſe into Supineneſs, may be animated by it to Undertakings above his Strength, or incited to fancy himſelf alike qualified for every Kind of Compoſition, and able to comply with the public Taſte through all its Variations. From ſome Opinion like this, many Men have engaged, at an advanced Age, in Attempts which they had not Time to complete, and, after a few weak Efforts, ſunk into the Grave with Vexation to ſee the riſing Generation gain Ground upon them. That Judgment which appears often ſo penetrating, when it is employed upon the Works of others, very often fails when it is applied to Performances, where Intereſt or Paſſion can exert their Power. We are blinded in examining our own Labours by innumerable Prejudices. Our juvenile Compoſitions pleaſe us, becauſe they bring to our Minds the Remembrance of Youth; our later Performances we are ready to eſteem, becauſe we are unwilling to think that we have made no Improvement; what flows eaſily from the Pen charms us, becauſe we read with Pleaſure that which flatters our Opinion of our own Powers; what was compoſed with great Struggles of the Mind we are unwilling to reject, becauſe we cannot bear that ſo much Labour ſhould be fruitleſs. But the Reader has none of theſe Prepoſſeſſions, and only wonders that the Author is ſo unlike himſelf, without conſidering that the ſame Soil will, with different Culture, afford different Products.

Continuation of the OECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE.

PITY.

AS Bloſſoms and Flowers are ſtrewed upon the Earth by the Hand of Spring; as the Kindneſs of Summer produceth in Perfection the Bounties of Harveſt; ſo the Smiles of Pity ſhed Bleſſings on the Children of Misfortune.

He who pitieth another recommendeth himſelf: But he who is without Compaſſion, deſerveth it not.

The

The Butcher relenteth not at the Bleating of the Lamb; neither is the Heart of the cruel moved with Diſtreſs.

But the Tears of the Compaſſionate are ſweeter than Dew-drops falling from Roſes on the Boſom of the Earth.

Shut not thine Ear therefore againſt the Cries of the Poor; neither harden thine Heart againſt the Calamities of the Innocent.

When the Fatherleſs call upon thee, when the Widow's Heart is ſunk, and ſhe imploreth thy Aſſiſtance with Tears of Sorrow; O pity her Affliction, and extend thy Hand to thoſe who have none to help them.

When thou ſeeſt the naked Wanderer of the Street, ſhivering with Cold, and deſtitute of Habitation: Let Bounty open thine Heart, let the Wings of Charity ſhelter him from Death, that thine own Soul may live.

Whilſt the poor Man groaneth on the Bed of Sickneſs, whilſt the Unfortunate languiſh in the Horrors of a Dungeon, or the hoary Head of Age lifts up a feeble Eye to thee for Pity; O how canſt thou riot in ſuperfluous Enjoyments, regardleſs of their Wants, unfeeling of their Woes.

DESIRE and LOVE.

Beware, young Man, beware the Allurements of *Wantonneſs*, and let not the Harlot tempt thee to riot in her Delights.

The Madneſs of Deſire ſhall defeat its own Purſuits; from the Blindneſs of its Rage thou ſhalt ruſh upon Deſtruction.

Therefore give not up thy Heart to her ſweet Enticements, neither ſuffer thy Soul to be enſlaved by her enchanting Deluſions.

The Fountain of Health which muſt ſupply the Stream of Pleaſure ſhall quickly be dried up, and every Spring of Joy ſhall be exhauſted.

In the Prime of thy Life old Age ſhall overtake thee; thy Sun ſhall decline in the Morning of thy Days.

But when Virtue and Modeſty enlighten her Charms, the Luſtre of a beautiful Woman is bright as the Stars of Heaven, and the Influence of her Power is not to be reſiſted.

The Whiteneſs of her Boſom tranſcendeth the Lilly; her Smile is more delicious than a Garden of Roſes.

The Innocence of her Eye is like that of the Turtle; Simplicity and Truth dwell in her Heart.

The Kiſſes of her Mouth are ſweeter than Honey; the Perfumes of Arabia breathe from her Lips.

Shut not thy Boſom to the Tenderneſs of *Love*; the Purity of its Flame ſhall enoble thine Heart, and ſoften it to receive the faireſt Impreſſions.

WOMAN.

Give Ear, fair Daughter of Love, to the Inſtructions of Prudence, and let the Precepts of Truth ſink deep in thine Heart: So ſhall the Charms of thy Mind add Luſtre to the Elegance of thy Form, and thy Beauty, like the Roſe it reſembleth, ſhall retain its Sweetneſs when its Bloom is withered.

In the Spring of thy Youth, in the Morning of thy Days, when the Eyes of Men gaze on thee with Delight, and Nature whiſpereth in thine Ear the Meaning of their Looks; ah! hear with Caution their ſeducing Words, guard well thy Heart, nor liſten to their ſoft Perſuaſions.

Remember thou art made Man's reaſonable Companion, not the Slave of his Paſſion; the End of thy Being is not merely to gratify his looſe Deſire, but to aſſiſt him in the Toils of Life, to ſooth him with thy Tenderneſs, and recompence his Care with ſoft Endearments.

Who is ſhe that winneth the Heart of Man, that ſubdueth him to Love, and reigneth in his Breaſt?

Lo! yonder ſhe walketh in Maiden Sweetneſs; with Innocence in her Mind, and Modeſty on her Cheek.

Her Hand ſeeketh Employment, her Foot delighteth not in gadding abroad.

She is cloathed with Neatneſs, ſhe is fed with Temperance; Humility and Meekneſs are as a Crown of Glory circling her Head.

On her Tongue dwelleth Muſic, the Sweetneſs of Honey floweth from her Lips.

Decency is in all her Words, in her Anſwers are Mildneſs and Truth.

Submiſſion and Obedience are the Leſſons of her Life, and Peace and Happineſs are her Reward.

Before her Steps walketh Prudence, and Virtue attendeth at her right Hand.

Her Eye ſpeaketh Softneſs and Love; but Diſcretion with a Scepter ſitteth on her Brow.

The Tongue of the licentious is dumb in her Preſence, the Awe of her Virtue keepeth him ſilent.

When Scandal is buſy, and the Fame of her Neighbour is toſſed from Tongue to Tongue, if Charity and Good-nature open not her Mouth, the Finger of Silence reſteth on her Lip.

Her Breaſt is the Manſion of Goodneſs, and therefore ſhe ſuſpecteth no Evil in others.

Happy were the Man that ſhould make her his Wife, happy the Child, that ſhall call her Mother.

She preſideth in the Houſe, and there is Peace; ſhe commandeth with Judgment, and is obeyed.

She ariſeth in the Morning, ſhe conſiders her Affairs, and appointeth to every one their proper Buſineſs.

The Care of her Family is her whole Delight, to that alone ſhe applieth her Study; and Elegance with Frugality is ſeen in her Manſions.

The Prudence of her Management is an Honour to her Huſband, and he heareth her Praiſe with a ſecret Delight.

She informeth the Minds of her Children with Wiſdom, ſhe faſhioneth their Manners in Goodneſs, by her own Example.

The Word of her Mouth is the Law of their Youth, the Motion of her Eye commandeth their Obedience.

She ſpeaketh and her Servants fly; ſhe pointeth and the Thing is done: For the Law of Love is in their Hearts, Her Kindneſs addeth Wings to her Feet.

In Proſperity ſhe is not puffed up: In Adverſity ſhe healeth the Wounds of Fortune with Patience.

The Troubles of her Huſband are alleviated by her Counſels, and ſweetened by her Endearments: He putteth his Heart in her Boſom, and receiveth Comfort.

Happy is the Man that hath made her his Wife, happy the Child that calleth her Mother.

HUSBAND.

Take unto thyſelf a Wife, and obey the Ordinance of God; take unto thyſelf a Wife, and become a faithful Member of Society.

But examine with Care, and fix not ſuddenly; on thy preſent Choice depends the future Happineſs of thee and thy Poſterity.

If much of her Time is deſtroy'd in Dreſs and Adornments; if ſhe is enamour'd with her own Beauty, and delighted with her own Praiſe; if ſhe laugheth much, and talketh loud; if her Foot abideth not in her Father's Houſe, and her Eyes with Boldneſs rove on the Faces of Men; though her Beauty were as the Sun in the Firmament of Heaven, turn thy Face from her Charms, turn thy Feet from her Paths, and ſuffer not thy Soul to be enſnared by the Allurements of thy Imagination.

But when thou findeſt Senſibility of Heart, join'd with Softneſs of Manners; an accompliſh'd Mind, with a Form agreeable to thy Fancy; take her home to thy Houſe; ſhe is worthy to be thy Friend, thy Companion in Life, the Wife of thy Boſom.

O cheriſh her as a Bleſſing, ſent thee from Heaven; let the Kindneſs of thy Behaviour endear thee to her Heart.

She is the Miſtreſs of thy Houſe; treat her therefore with Reſpect, that thy Servants may obey her.

Oppoſe not her Inclination without Cauſe; ſhe is the Partner of thy Cares, make her alſo the Companion of thy Pleaſures.

Reprove her Faults with Gentleneſs, exact not her Obedience with Rigour.

Truſt thy Secrets in her Breaſt, her Counſels are ſincere, thou ſhalt not be deceived.

Be faithful to her Bed; for ſhe is the Mother of thy Children.

When Pain and Sickneſs aſſault her let thy Tenderneſs ſooth her Affliction: A Look from thee of Pity and Love, ſhall alleviate her Grief, or mitigate her Pains; and be of more Avail than ten Phyſicians.

Conſider the Delicacy of her Sex, the Tenderneſs of her Frame; and be not ſevere to her Weakneſs, but remember thine own Imperfections.

FATHER.

Conſider, thou who art a Parent, the Importance of thy Truſt; the Being thou haſt produc'd it is thy Duty to ſupport.

Upon thee alſo it dependeth, whether the Child of thy Boſom ſhall be a Bleſſing, or a Curſe to thyſelf; a uſeful or a worthleſs Member to the Community.

Prepare him early with Inſtruction, and ſeaſon his Mind with the Maxims of Truth.

Watch the Bent of his Inclination, ſet him right in his Youth, and let no evil Habit gain Strength with his Years.

So ſhall he riſe like a Cedar on the Mountains; his Head ſhall be ſeen above the Trees of the Foreſt.

A wicked Son is a Reproach to his Father, but he that doth right is an Honour to his grey Hairs.

The Soil is thine own, let it not want Cultivation; the Seed which thou ſoweſt, that alſo ſhalt thou reap.

Teach him Obedience, and he ſhall bleſs thee; teach him Modeſty, and he ſhall not be aſhamed.

Teach him Gratitude, and he ſhall receive Benefits; teach him Charity, and he ſhall gain Love.

Teach him Temperance, and he ſhall have Health; teach him Prudence, and Fortune ſhall attend him.

Teach him Juſtice, and he ſhall be honoured by the World; teach him Sincerity, and his own Heart ſhall not reproach him.

Teach him Diligence, and his Wealth ſhall increaſe; teach him Benevolence, and his Mind ſhall be exalted.

Teach him Science, and his Life ſhall be uſeful: Teach him Religion, and his Death ſhall be happy.

SON.

From the Creatures of God let Man learn Wiſdom; and apply to himſelf the Inſtruction they give.

Go to the Deſart, my Son, obſerve the young Stork of the Wilderneſs, let him ſpeak to thy Heart; he beareth on his Wings his aged Sire, he lodgeth him in Safety, and ſupplieth him with Food.

The Piety of a Child is ſweeter than the Incenſe of Perſia offer'd to the Sun: Yea more delicious than Odours wafted from a Field of Arabian Spices, by the Weſtern Gales.

Be grateful then to thy Father, for he gave thee Life; and to thy Mother, for ſhe ſuſtained thee.

Hear the Words of his Mouth, for they are ſpoken for thy Good; give Ear to his Admonition, for it proceedeth from Love.

He hath watched for thy Welfare, he hath toiled for thy Eaſe; do honour therefore to his Age, and let not his grey Hairs be treated with Irreverence.

Think on thy helpleſs Infancy, and the Frowardneſs of thy Youth; and indulge the Infirmities of thy aged Parents, aſſiſt and ſupport them in the Decline of Life.

So ſhall their hoary Heads go down to the Grave in Peace: And thine own Children, in Reverence of thy Example, ſhall repay thy Piety with filial Love.

BROTHERS.

Ye are the Children of one Father, provided for by his Care; and the Breaſt of one Mother hath given you Suck.

Let the Bonds of Affection, therefore, unite thee with thy Brothers, that Peace and Happineſs may dwell in thy Father's Houſe.

And when ye ſeparate in the World, remember the Relation that bindeth you to Love and Unity; and prefer not a Stranger before thine own Blood.

If thy Brother is in Adverſity, aſſiſt him; if thy Siſter is in Trouble, forſake her not:

So ſhall the Fortunes of thy Father contribute to the Support of his whole Race; and his Care be continued to you all, in your Love to each other.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.

IT is hard to imagine any Thing more deplorable than the Condition this City is in at preſent: Almoſt two Thirds are depopulated, vaſt Numbers having been ſwept away by the Peſtilence, and Abundance of People having fled into the Country. Notwithſtanding the Precautions taken in the Seraglio, the Plague has got into it: In the Harem, or Woman's Quarter,

Quarter, ſix have died of it in three Days, and four of the Eunuchs appointed to watch them. Three Ichoglans, or Pages of the Grand Signior, have alſo been carried off by the ſame Diſtemper in the Seraglio; upon which his Highneſs has reſolved to remove to a Country Palace on the Black Sea. As the Winter draws nigh, it's hop'd the Contagion will ceaſe. This Calamity has occaſion'd a Suſpenſion of Buſineſs, eſpecially in Regard to Negociations with foreign Powers, as all their Miniſters are gone into the Country.

Liſbon, Sept. 21. The Commiſſaries and Engineers appointed to ſet out the new Limits of the Portugueſe Settlements in America, are to ſet Sail the 26th of this Month; and have the King's Orders to deliver up the Colony of St. Sacrament to the Spaniards, agreeable to the late Treaty.

Naples, Oct. 6. The King having nothing more at Heart than effectually to protect the Commerce of his Subjects, and being fully convinced, that the ſureſt Way to accompliſh it, is to put his Naval Force upon a good Footing, has ordered the new Men of War and armed Veſſels that are upon the Stocks, not only in this Port, but in the other Ports of this Kingdom, to be finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, in Order to have a powerful Squadron ready to put to Sea upon all Occaſions. 'Tis ſaid an Ordonnance will be publiſhed here againſt exceſſive Gaming, which is lately carried to a greater Height than ever. An Epidemical Diſtemper which reigned for ſome Months at Meſſina, having carried off a great Number of Artificers, and the Manufactures eſtabliſhed in that City having greatly ſuffered thereby, the King has promiſed by a late Edict, that all Artificers who ſhall go and ſettle in that City, ſhall not only be exempt from all publick Taxes whatſoever for ten Years, but ſhall likewiſe enjoy ſome other very conſiderable Privileges.

Peterſburg, Oct. 10. By the laſt Advices were received here from our Miſſionaries in the Kingdom of Caſan, and the neighbouring Provinces, they go on very ſucceſsfully in making Converts, having brought over no leſs than 4000 Perſons, as well Men as Women, during the firſt ſix Months of the preſent Year.

Copenhagen, November 3. The Court has receiv'd Letters from Marſeilles with Advice, that the Settlement projected in Favour of the Subjects of Denmark, at Saffia and Santa Croce on the Coaſt of Africa, had miſcarried, by Means of the Inſinuations of a Party formed among the Foreign Merchants to traverſe this Deſign. Tho' the Contract of the Conceſſion was ſigned by the Emperor of Morocco, and every Thing ſettled with M. de Longueville, the King's Embaſſador, this Miniſter has nevertheleſs been arreſted at Saffia; and not content with ſeizing his Papers, they alſo ſequeſter'd his Effects, and lodged them in the Caſtle. Almoſt all his Majeſty's Subjects in that Port and at Santa Croce were taken up at the ſame Time, and their Effects ſequeſter'd.

It has ſince been diſcover'd, that the Emperor of Morocco has been groſly impoſed on: Some People artfully inſinuated to that Prince, that the Danes, under Colour of eſtabliſhing their Commerce at Saffia and S. Croce, really deſign'd to make themſelves Maſters of thoſe two Places, and with this View came with a Squadron and Land Forces, well provided with Artillery and warlike Stores. And leſt this Falſity ſhould not have the deſir'd Effect, they farther repreſented to the Emperor, that tho' the Retribution which the Crown of Denmark had engaged to pay him was very conſiderable, he might yet find a greater Advantage in Lieu of it, by augmenting the Duties on all Goods imported and exported at the ſaid two Places. This Argument carried the Point againſt our Countrymen; but the romantick Deſign of ſeizing the Places in Queſtion was made the Pretext of this glaring Breach of publick Faith, though they gave but very vague and ambiguous Reaſons for their Procedure to our Embaſſador and Conſul. If Means cannot be found to undeceive the Emperor, we muſt be content to frequent his Ports on the ſame Footing as other European Nations. It appears by the Accounts of the Charge of this Undertaking, that the Equipment of the Squadron, the Embarking of the Troops, the Value of the Stores, the Merchandize, and other Effects put on Board, and the Preſents to the Emperor of Morocco, amount together to about 900,000 Piaſters.

Madrid, Nov. 9. It is aſſured, that the Negociations with which Mr. Keene is charged, is far advanced, and is likely to be brought to a happy Iſſue. The Court, it is ſaid, has already conſented to a free Navigation of Engliſh Ships, provided they do not paſs the Limits agreed upon: But one of the principal Difficulties which retards the Concluſion of this Negociation, is the Security which the Court requires, that theſe Ships ſhall not, directly nor indirectly, carry on a contraband Commerce. As to the cutting of the Wood of Campeachy, the Court requires alſo, that the Engliſh ſhall be limitted to certain Places for the cutting of that Wood. They write from Cadiz, that there are lately ſailed from that Port ſeveral Tranſports, having on Board a great Number of Braſs Cannon, as well as a large Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions, for our Colonies in America. There are likewiſe embarked on Board theſe Ships 2000 Vagabonds, and People without any Habitation or Way of Livelihood.

Hague, Nov. 16. The Marriage of the Marqueſs del Puerto, Embaſſador here from Spain, and his Son, Miniſter from the ſame Crown to the Court of Denmark, with two Daughters of the Baron de Reiſchach has given Occaſion to the following enigmatical Conundrum: My Father is Father of my Father: My Father is Brother of my Siſter: My Mother is Daugher of my Mother: My Mother is Siſter of my Brother: My Wife is Daughter of her Siſter: I am the Son of her Brother, and ſhe is Great-Aunt of my Children. All this is true without any Body being guilty of Inceſt.

Hague, Nov. 23. On Saturday laſt Mr. Buteux and the Greffier Fagel, went to the Houſe in the Wood, and acquainted her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Royal, with the Reſolution of the States General, for creating her Son Prince William V. Hereditary Stadtholder and Captain General of Brabant, Flanders, the Upper Quarter of Guelderland, and the three Counties of Outre Meuſe, Wedde, and Weſtwoldingerland; and at the ſame Time adminiſtered to her Royal Highneſs the Oaths, in that Quality, as Governante and Guardian to the young Prince her Son. They likewiſe acquainted her Royal Highneſs, that their High Mightineſſes had conferred on the young Prince Stadtholder, the Right of granting Pardons and Favours throughout the whole Extent of the Juriſdiction of the Council of Brabant, the City of Maeſtricht and its Diſtrict, the County of Veroenhove, and the Juriſdiction of the Council of Flanders, and of the Court of the Upper Quarter of Guelderland; as alſo the Right of naming the Magiſtrates of the City of Bois-le-Duc; all which Privileges and Perogatives are to be enjoyed by her Royal Highneſs during her Son's Minority. The Deputies of the Province of Overyſiel, and thoſe of the County of Drenthe, have been admitted to Audience of the Princeſs Royal, to condole with her on her late Loſs, and to tender her the Oaths as Governante and Guardian to the young Prince Stadtholder her Son.

LONDON.

Oct. 26, Private Letters by Yeſterday's Dutch Mail bring Advice, that the late Convention between the Emperor of Morocco and the Daniſh Court has given ſuch Diſguſt to the Moors, that they have ſuddenly roſe in formidable Bodies, maſſacred all the Danes at St Croce and Saffia, and plundered all their Effects, declaring that they will not ſee any Towns or Ports in their Country put into the Hands of Foreigners for any Conſideration whatever.

Oct. 29. Yeſterday Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; Lord Mayor Elect for the Year enſuing, was ſworn at Guildhall; when the Chair and other Enſigns of Mayoralty were ſurrendered to him in the accuſtomed Manner.

This Day the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, in their Scarlet Gowns, went in their Coaches to the Water-ſide, the Sword and Mace being carried before them, and the City Officers attending, and from thence proceeded in the City Barges, attended by the ſeveral Companies in their reſpective Barges adorned with Streamers and Pendants to Weſtminſter; and having walked round the Hall, and ſolemnly ſaluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer Bar, and the Lord Mayor did there take the Oaths appointed, and having recorded Warrant of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by Water to Black Friars, and from thence in Coaches with the uſual Solemnity to Guildhall, where a magnificent Entertainment was provided; at which were preſent the great Officers of State, divers of the Nobility, Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, the Judges, and other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction.

On Sunday Morning the High Wind blew off the Leaden Figure from the Top of the Printing-Houſe at Oxford, repreſenting POETRY. — *A bad Omen to the Decline of that Science.*

Oct. 31. We hear that Monday the 9th, Thurſday the 12th, and Thurſday the 19th of December, are the Days fix'd for the Duke de Mirepoix to entertain the Royal Family, Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and Gentry, at the Opera Houſe in the Hay market, on Account of the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy.

Nov. 5. The laſt Advices from Madrid inform us, that purſuant to the Court's Orders they continue building Ships of War in all their Ports, and hope their Marine will e're long be in a very reſpectable Condition. But at the ſame Time they inſinuate that no Body need take Umbrage at theſe Naval Preparations, and add, that Mr. Keene's Negociations take ſo good a Turn, that his Excellency might probably ſign a Definitive Convention with the Spaniſh Miniſtry before the End of this Month.

We hear that there will be a new Regulation concerning the Duties payable on Tobacco the next Seſſions of Parliament.

Nov. 7. We hear that Mr. Mildmay, one of the Britiſh Commiſſaries at the French Court, who ſet out ſome Days ſince on his Return to Paris, is charg'd with proper Inſtructions for terminating all Diſputes between the two Courts about the Limits of their reſpective Poſſeſſions in America, and the Property of St. Lucia in particular. The Sovereignty of that Iſland is ſaid to be claimed by the Crown of Great-Britain, as having been the firſt Poſſeſſor thereof, and that the French got Footing there afterwards only by the Connivance of the Savages. France maintains the Contrary; however both Courts have already agreed, that the Party which can beſt prove its Right, ſhall have the Iſland.

Nov 19. Being at laſt told by the beſt A---th---r---y, that *Irreligion, Idleneſs, Gaming and Extravagance, abound in an uncommon Degree*, it is not to be doubted but that ſome effectual Meaſures will be taken to check this profligate Spirit; and that in Order to revive Religion in particular, without which neither Societies nor private Families can be kept in Order, Care will be taken to render the Occaſions and Temptations to *Perjury* leſs frequent than they are at preſent, by enabling People to carry on Trade without being daily necceſſitated to call GOD to witneſs the Truth of what they are frequently ignorant of, and ſometimes know to be falſe. This is abſolutely neceſſary, to preſerve a due Awe and Reverence of the OMNISCIENT BEING, as it can anſwer no other End to ſubject Men to an Appeal to the Great Searcher of Hearts, in ſuch trifling Concerns as need not be mentioned here, ſince every Body knows how the Caſe ſtands.

Lieutenant General George Churchill, is appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in the Room of Lieutenant General Bland.

By Advices from Berlin we find, that Embden is made a free Port to the Ships of all Kingdoms, Nations and Republicks; but as divers new Fabricks and Manufactories are to be ſet up there, his Pruſſian Majeſty intends, when they ſhall be improved to a certain Degree, to lay Duties on Goods of the ſame Kind imported from foreign Parts.

Nov. 21. Yeſterday the Hon. Houſe of Commons order'd Mr. Murray into Cuſtody a ſecond Time.

It is ſaid a Diſcourſe will very ſoon appear, to prove the Neceſſity of reducing the publick Debts, grounded on a fine and inconteſtable Remark of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, contained in the following Words: *Uſury bringeth the Treaſury of a Realm or State into a few Hands: For the Uſurer being at Certainties, and others at Uncertainties, at the End of the Game moſt of the Money will be in the Box.*

Nov. 23. We hear that the Attorney-General has Orders to proſecute the Author, &c. of Mr. Murray's Caſe.

Bath, Nov. 25. Laſt Thurſday Robert Henley, Eſq; was re-elected Member of Parliament for this City, without Oppoſition: After which, he addreſs'd the Corporation as follows:

MR MAYOR, and GENTLEMEN,

THIS Unanimity of the Voices of my Fellow Citizens, in Re-electing me to an Office of ſo great Truſt and Importance, I eſteem the higheſt Honour I can receive, becauſe it is conferr'd by a Body of Men, acting on Principle, and entertaining the nobleſt Diſdain for all little or ſelfiſh Views and Conſiderations. When I determin'd to vacate my Seat, I had a total Confidence in the Friendſhip of my Electors; I therefore did it without Reſerve, and in full Aſſurance, that whatever was the Event, you would act ſuitable to the Dignity of ſo reſpectable a Body; the Return I have receiv'd from you, is a Circumſtance, which I deem, of all others, the greateſt to my Credit and Reputation.

You

You are a Body of Men, placed in the Eye of the World; and when Mankind look round and see in other Places, Meanness, Uproar, and Riot, to say no worse, accompanying the serious Business of Elections; and when they turn their Eyes hither and see so different a Face of Things, however they may judge of your Option, they must and do note the Uprightness of your Manners, and the Purity of your Conduct, with Approbation and Applause.

A Trust so conferred, ought to be as seriously executed; by me it shall, with a particular Regard to the Interest of this City, and the strictest Attention to that fair Plan of Liberty, establish'd at the Revolution, and which we have the Happiness to see so religiously maintain'd by His Majesty, in every Branch of His Government.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 20.

The *Elizabeth*, *Purden*, and ——— *Bowman*, are arriv'd at *London*.

The *Mary*, Capt. *Staniforth*, from *Bristol*, and the *Friendship Goodwill*, Capt. ——— from *Hull*, are arrived in *York* River.

Mr. *Richard Adams*, and Mr. *James Power*, are elected Representatives for *New-Kent* County.

☞ *Gentlemen who incline to take the Journals of the House of Burgesses, are desired to signify their Intention to the Printer as soon as possible, as very few will be printed besides those for the Gentlemen of the Assembly.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD,

ONE Thousand Acres, or thereabouts, of very good Land, situate on *Nansemond* River, between two Creeks, within a Mile of *Suffolk* Town, commonly call'd *Parker's Necks*, hath eight Plantations on it, a great Quantity of good Marsh, and White Oak Timber; the whole may be inclos'd with about a Mile of Fence: There are several Houses, Orchards, and other Conveniencies. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may view the Premisses and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Lemuel Riddick* in *Suffolk*, or to Capt. *Whitwell*, Commander of His Majesty's Ship *Triton*.

THE *Mary*, Capt. *Staniforth*, now lying at Capt. *Dansie's*, in *Pamunkey* River, will take in Tobacco for *London*, at Seven Pounds *per* Ton, with Liberty of Consignment. All Persons that are inclined to ship, are desired to send their Notes or Orders to the Captain on Board, to Mr. *William Spiller*, at *King William* Court-House, or to the Subscriber, in *York*.

t. f. *William Stevenson.*

N. B. She will carry about 360 Hogsheads, and will positively sail next *April*.

TO be SOLD, at *York* Town, on *Tuesday* next, Twenty Servants, just arriv'd in the *Friendship Goodwill*, by

1 *William Stevenson.*

Feb. 20, 1752.

IF there are 600 Subscribers for my Abridgment of the new Laws by the last of the next General Court, the Copy shall be sent to the Press within a Month after the Acts of the approaching Session are printed, that I may add them, and make it complete: But as I shall wait no longer, if the Subscription is not by that Time filled up, those who have subscribed shall have their Money returned, which I should not have troubled myself with, if I could have thought of any other Expedient to secure myself against the base Usage I met with from the Subscribers to my former Abridgment, who left above 1200 of them on my Hands, tho' I had sent them, at a considerable Expence, to the several Counties where they lived.

7 *John Mercer.*

Brandon, Feb. 17, 1752.

RAN away on *Tuesday* Se'nnight, from the Subscriber, a Servant Man, named *Thomas Norris*, by Trade a Taylor; he is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well-set, of a swarthy Complexion, has a Scar on his Forehead, his Cloaths are, a light coloured Cloth Coat and Breeches, a double-breasted Plaid Jacket, black Stockings, and a short dark grizzled Wig: He has taken some other Cloaths with him, and a Pair of Boots. It is imagined he is gone to *Carolina*, having been seen on *James* River since his Elopement. Whoever will bring him to me, shall have Two Pistoles Reward if taken in this Colony, or Five if in any other.

7 *Philip Grymes.*

TAKEN up by the Subscriber a Four-oar'd Yaul, her upper Streak painted Red. The Owner may have her of me, at *James* Town, paying Charges.

Robert Higginson.

AT the Subscriber's Dwelling-House, in *Isle of Wight* County, on the second Day of *March* next, will be expos'd to Sale to the highest Bidder, a beautiful Creature, called a LEOPARD. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving Bond and Security to

2 *Richard Hardy*, Administrator.

Williamsburg, Feb. 19, 1752.

SEveral Difficulties and Impediments in the Business I so lately undertook, subjecting me to the Necessity of giving it over; I thought it incumbent on me to give this Notice thereof.

I have divers Rooms or Apartments to let, also a large Stable with Stalls for about Twenty Horses.

2 *Daniel Fisher.*

ANY Gentleman, and others, that have Occasion of any Kind of Wigs, may be supplied, on applying to me in *Williamsburg*, Price of brown Wigs a Pistole and a Half, by Their humble Servant,

William Peake.

N. B. I shall keep Shop at Mr. *William Dunn's*.

February 10, 1752.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Goochland* County, a likely *Virginia*-born Negroe Man, named *Jack*, about 6 Feet high, has a down cast sly Look when spoken to, talks very sensible, and is much addicted to Lying; had on when he went away a very long dy'd Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches, an Oznabrig Shirt, Plaid Stockings, and *Virginia*-made Shoes. Whoever will apprehend and convey him to me, or to Mr. *John Pleasants*, in *Henrico* County, shall have a Pistole Reward, paid by

2‖ *Thomas Pleasants.*

February 7, 1752.

LOST on *Wednesday* Night last, from *Hanover* Court-House, a middle-size grey Mare, with a Switch Tail, her Brand unkown; she had on a *Virginia*-made Saddle with a Leather Housing; when she is rode she has an uncommon Way of blowing thro' her Nose. Whoever brings her to me, or gives Intelligence so that I may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

Major Kimbrow.

To be SOLD, on the 10th Day of March next, at Prince George Court-house, being Court-Day,

ALL the Lands and Lots belonging to the Estate of the Reverend *Robert Ferguson*, deceas'd, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Heir of the said *Ferguson* to *Andrew Sproul*, Merchant, in *Norfolk*, who will grant Deeds to the Purchaser, and give Security if required. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving good Security.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, lying in *King William* County, on *Mattapony* River, within four Miles of *Aylett's* Warehouse, convenient to Church and Mills, well timber'd, with all convenient Buildings for Cropping. The Terms may be known, on applying to me, in *Williamsburg*.

Armistead Burwell.

As several Persons have been indebted to me for a long Time, and still neglect to settle their Accounts, they may be assured, that if they do not settle soon, and pay off their respective Ballances, their Accounts will be delivered to an Attorney, with Orders to bring Suit thereon.

Armistead Burwell.

To be SOLD, at AUCTION,

ON the 25th Day of *March* next, 499 Acres of good Land in *Louisa* County, 8 Miles above the Court-house, lying on the South Fork of *Pamunkey* River, convenient to both Church and Meeting House, and to a good Water-Mill; the said Land is commodiously situated, with the following Improvements thereon, *viz.* a Dwelling-House 24 Feet by 16, with a Porch 10 Feet by 8, three Sashes below Stairs and three above, a Cellar under the House wall'd in with Brick, one outside Brick Chimney, all new; another Dwelling-House 20 Feet by 16, plank'd above and below, a Kitchen 16 Feet square, a Quarter 16 Feet by 12, a Dairy and Meal House, two new Barns, a Tobacco House, a Stable, a School-House, an Apple-Orchard of 200 Trees, a Peach-Orchard, a Cherry-Orchard, and some Pear Trees, a very good Pasture, and cultivated Ground enough for 6 or 7 Hands, and Plenty of choice good Spring Water; a good Part of the Plantation is on the low Grounds of the River. The Sale to be on the Premisses. 150 Pounds of the Money is to be paid down on the Day of Sale, and Credit will be allow'd for the rest, on giving Bond and Security, as usual.

2‖ *Fr. Smithson.*

N. B. There will likewise be sold, a very good House Clock, new and in good Order.

Cumberland County, *February* 3, 1752.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a middle-siz'd dark Bay Horse, about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a blind Brand on his near Buttock resembling W, trots altogether, and had on a small Bell. The said Horse hath been valued at Five Pounds Current Money, by three honest Housekeepers. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

Mary Walton.

Hanover County, *February* 5, 1752.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber a Stray pied Steer, marked with a Crop and an Underkeel in the left Ear, and a Hole in the right, which hath been posted according to Law, and valued at Thirty five Shillings.

John Henry.

STRAY'D from the Subscriber, living in *Powhatan*, about the latter End of *July* last, a large Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, with a long Switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder D, and on the near Buttock M. Whoever will bring her to me, shall have Half a Pistole Reward.

David Minetree.

CAME to the Subscriber's Plantation, near *Gray's* Creek Warehouse, in *Surry* County, about the Middle of *February* last, a Bay Mare, 13 Hands high, with a small white Spot in her Forehead, a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, and branded on the near Buttock I. The Owner may have her of me, on proving his Property, and paying as the Law directs.

3‖ *Samuel Judkins.*

January 25, 1752.

RAN away, Yesterday Morning, from the Subscriber, a Negroe Man, named *Anthony*; he is a tall slim young Fellow, hollow Eye'd, with a large Scar of a Burn on one of his Wrists: He carried with him all his Cloaths, and 'tis suppos'd will endeavour to make his Escape out of the Colony. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and puts him into the Constables Hands, to be conveyed to me, as the Law directs, may depend on being well rewarded, according to their Trouble.

Philip Ludwell.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms, by the Subscriber,

THREE Hundred and Seventy Five Acres of choice, plantable, well-timber'd, and chiefly low Land, fronting the *Rivanna* River, near *Macklunck* Creek, joining *Robert Adams's*, *Robert Horseley's*, and *Pointer's* Lands, once the Property of, and settled by *James Whaley*, deceas'd, then in *Goochland* County: Also 377 Acres of choice Land, and very advantageously situated, for raising of Stock, in *Nansemond* County, about 15 Miles from *Suffolk*. Any Person inclinable to purchase Part, or all the said Lands, may treat with me, at any Time in *Norfolk*, or from the 15th to the 20th Days of next *April*, at the House of Mr. *Wetherburn*, in *Williamsburg*.

11 *Alexander Rose.*

Just PUBLISH'D, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, in Williamsburg,

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS, chiefly on Divine Subjects. In two Books. Published for the Religious ENTERTAINMENT of CHRISTIANS in general. By *Samuel Davies*, V. D. M. in *Hanover*, *Virginia*.

Nov. 1, 1751.

AS the Subscriber intends to leave this Colony in 6 or 8 Months, he proposes to let the Plantation of *Maycox*, in *Prince George* County, on *James* River, containing 600 Acres of good Land for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or Pasturage, on which is a commodious Brick Dwelling-House, two Story high, 64 by 42, with Cellars, a Brick Kitchen and other convenient Houses; also the Warehouse of *Maycox*, a publick Ferry to *Westover*, a Store-House with a Room and Brick Chimney, and Warehouse well situate to Trade. There are two Orchards on the above Plantation of choice Fruit.

Also a Plantation about 6 Miles from *Maycox*, containing 125 Acres, on which is a Mill; and another Plantation, distant about 12 Miles from *Maycox* and 6 from the Mill, of 900 Acres, both provided with Houses and what else is necessary for making Tobacco, Corn, *&c.* together with 25 Slaves, of whom 15 work on the Ground, and the others Tradesmen and House Servants.

Whoever inclines to rent the above, or any Part thereof, may apply to the Subscriber, at *Maycox*, who will let them know the Terms.

t. f. *G. M'Murdo.*

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